

CONGRESS DECLARES WAR

PROMPT RESPONSE MADE TO THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It Required Only 1 Minute and 47 Seconds to Pass the Bill in the House. It Declares War Has Existed Between the United States and Spain Since April 21—Senate Promptly Passes the Bill and President Signs It.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The President's message asking Congress to declare war was sent in this morning. It was laid before the House soon after the reading of the Journal and heard in silence and with deep interest on the floor and in the galleries. Not a sound was heard as the Clerk concluded the reading with the recommendation that Congress declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Spain. The communication was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and a meeting of that committee was called to act upon the message at once. The text of the message follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

"I transmit to the Congress for its consideration, and upon its action, copies of correspondence recently had with the representative of Spain in the United States, with the United States Minister at Madrid, and through the latter with the Government of Spain, showing the action taken under the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demands that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Upon communicating to the Spanish Minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the Executive to address to the Government of Spain in obedience to said resolution, the Minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States Minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries and all official communications between them respectively had ceased. I commend to your special attention the note addressed to the United States Minister at Madrid by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 21st inst., whereby the formal notification was conveyed. It will be observed that the Government of Spain, having compliance of the joint resolution of the United States Congress, and in view of the things which the President was thereby required and authorized to do, responds by treating the reasonable demands of this Government as measures of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its actions which, by the usage of nations, accompanies an existent state of war between sovereign powers.

"The position of Spain being thus made known and the demands of the United States being defied, and the complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I deem it my duty to exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid, to proclaim, under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports of the north coast of Cuba, lying between Cardenas and Bahis Honda, and of the port of Cienfuegos, south coast of Cuba; and further, in exercise of my constitutional powers and using the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved April 23, 1898, to issue my proclamation dated April 23, 1898, calling forth volunteers in order to carry into effect the said resolution of April 20, 1898. Copies of these proclamations are herewith appended.

"In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the Congress of the United States in this respect, I now recommend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon, to the end that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known to the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war may be assured.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1898.

The correspondence accompanying the President's message included copies of his proclamations calling for troops and announcing the blockade of Cuban ports, together with a statement of the circumstances attending the rupture of diplomatic relations with Spain by the handing of passports to Minister Woodford at Madrid and to Minister Poole at Washington.

The documents were, with the exception, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and were immediately taken to the committee room by Chairman Davis and laid before the meeting of the committee, which was held at 10 o'clock. The committee met at 10 o'clock and after two hours and finally agreed to report the following bill:

"A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

"First, That war be, and the same is hereby, declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

"Second, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

An effort was made to couple to the declaration of war a provision declaring the independence of Cuba, but this was defeated.

Chairman Adams soon afterward reported the bill to the House, and it was adopted by a unanimous vote amid great applause.

It required only 1 minute and 47 seconds to receive the report, read the bill and declare it passed. The bill then went to the Senate, and at 4:25 a message came from the Senate announcing that that body had passed the bill without amendment. A few minutes later Speaker Reed announced that he had signed it.

At 5 o'clock the bill, enrolled and signed by the Speaker, was moved from the House to the Senate and was immediately signed by the Vice President and returned to the House for presentation to the President. The President signed the bill at 6:18 P. M.

Before the vote was taken on the bill in the Senate Mr. Turpie of Indiana offered the amendment, which was unanimously adopted, to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. He spoke for something like half an hour on this proposition, taking the ground that the Cubans were Spanish subjects, and that the United States by declaring war against Spain and her dependencies declared war against the Cubans, for the reason that so long as the political status of the Cubans was not recognized the United States was bound to recognize Cuba as a dependency of Spain and make war upon it, regardless of the well known provisions existing in that island as between loyal Spaniards and Cuban insurgents. Unless the United States recognized either the independence of the republic of Cuba or granted to the people of Cuba, now in arms against the Spanish Government, the rights of belligerents, it could not, he contended, under international law make any distinction between the Spaniards who were loyal to their own and those who were in insurrection against their own. For this reason he believed there should be coupled with the declaration of war a recognition

THE BELLICERIES OF THE INSURGENTS, WHICH, RECOGNITION, HE SAID, WOULD PUT THEM UPON SUCH POLITICAL FOOTING THAT THEY COULD BECOME THE ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. White of California thought the resolution was entirely superfluous. He could see no reason why the United States should declare war against Spain. Spain had practically declared war against the United States when she severed diplomatic relations with this Government by handing Minister Woodford his passports. The war was now on, and Mr. White said he could see no reason why the United States should take any further action or enact a formal declaration against a power that had already committed an overt act of war against it.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Turpie to the effect that the war between the United States and Spain began on Feb. 15, the date when the battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana. That, Mr. Allen said, was an act of war and had been between the two countries since then. It was pointed out, however, by Mr. Davis and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee that since that date the United States and Spain had been engaged in diplomatic negotiations, and that under possible circumstances it might be construed that the two countries were at war so long as diplomatic negotiations were pending between them.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Turpie's amendment recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents, and it was defeated by a vote of 39 to 24. The vote cast being largely on the lines of the vote of a few days ago, when the resolution was agreed to directing the President to intervene to stop the war in Cuba and drive Spain from the island.

The bill was then put to its third and final reading, and it was agreed to, as it had been, it passed the House by a viva voce vote.

ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS A COMMAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel of a Regiment of Rough Riders to Be Recruited in the West.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Theodore Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, today accepted from the Secretary of War an offer of the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a regiment of rough riders, to be known as mounted riflemen, which will be recruited in the Rocky Mountain States. The Colonel of the regiment will be Capt. Leonard Wood, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who is now on duty in Washington as attending physician to the army officers stationed here and their families.

After the death of Dr. Bates, the Surgeon-General of the army, a number of volunteers during Mr. McKinley's residence here as a Representative from Ohio been the attending physician of the President and his wife, Capt. Wood was selected to succeed him, and, therefore, on terms of professional and social intimacy with the President, he was appointed Secretary of the army. Mr. Roosevelt and Capt. Wood are great friends. They are about the same age, and both are interested in outdoor sports and athletics.

When Mr. Roosevelt applied to Secretary Alger for assignment with the first important military command, he was assigned to the command of a regiment of Western plainsmen and mountaineers. Mr. Roosevelt was enthusiastic over the idea, and urged Secretary Alger to appoint Capt. Wood to the command of the organization. He said that the United States had no army which was not composed of volunteers, and that the United States had no army which was not composed of volunteers, and that the United States had no army which was not composed of volunteers.

When Secretary Alger told Mr. Roosevelt today that he had decided to appoint Capt. Wood to the command of the Rough Riders, Mr. Roosevelt then accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment. He said that he was not a soldier, but that he was a man of action, and that he was a man of action, and that he was a man of action.

Mr. Roosevelt had his choice between the second in command of the mounted riflemen and a high staff position. He chose the former, as much for his desire to see active service with his friend Capt. Wood as for his fondness for the life of a soldier. He said that he was a man of action, and that he was a man of action, and that he was a man of action.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

Democracy Propose Amendment in Committee. One to Insert an Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Revenue Bill was not reported to the House today. The Committee on Ways and Means, which is considering the bill, has received a message from the Senate announcing that that body had passed the bill without amendment.

Other changes asked by the Democrats include a tax of 50 cents a barrel on petroleum, and a rebate to brewers of 7½ per cent. of the tax on beer, to cover the necessary and usual waste in the handling and sale of that article.

The form of the income tax amendment has not been agreed upon by the minority of the committee, and it is not expected to be reported to the House until tomorrow.

Mr. McKim of New York, who is a member of the committee, has proposed an amendment to the bill, which would be to insert a tax on the value of the property of the United States.

Mr. McKim of New York, who is a member of the committee, has proposed an amendment to the bill, which would be to insert a tax on the value of the property of the United States.

PROMISES JAPAN'S AID.

Prof. Fukushima on the Friendly Feelings of the Yankers of the East.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 25.—Prof. T. Fukushima, who delivered an address here yesterday on "Japanese Civilization" and is a member of the faculty of the college at Tokyo, says the people of this country are very friendly to the people of Japan.

"The Japanese," said the Professor, "are willing and anxious to lend a hand to the Americans. They showed a few years ago what good fighters they are. They covered themselves with glory in their conflict with the hated Chinese, and whenever Brother Jonathan needs the aid of their forty-seven first-class warships and their thirty-five torpedo boats it will be given in a twinkling."

Prof. Fukushima is a graduate of Cornell.

MORE SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

THE SENATE PASSES THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The House Naval Appropriation Bill, which was passed by the House yesterday, was passed by the Senate today.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It provides for the construction of 100 new battleships, and for the purchase of 100 new cruisers.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new submarines, and for the purchase of 100 new destroyers.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new torpedo boats, and for the purchase of 100 new minesweepers.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new gunboats, and for the purchase of 100 new patrol boats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new auxiliary ships, and for the purchase of 100 new transport ships.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new hospital ships, and for the purchase of 100 new supply ships.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new tugboats, and for the purchase of 100 new lighters.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new barges, and for the purchase of 100 new pontoons.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new landing craft, and for the purchase of 100 new amphibious tanks.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new assault boats, and for the purchase of 100 new command boats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new minesweepers, and for the purchase of 100 new submarine mines.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new torpedoes, and for the purchase of 100 new torpedoboats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new submarines, and for the purchase of 100 new destroyers.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new gunboats, and for the purchase of 100 new patrol boats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new auxiliary ships, and for the purchase of 100 new transport ships.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new hospital ships, and for the purchase of 100 new supply ships.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new tugboats, and for the purchase of 100 new lighters.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new barges, and for the purchase of 100 new pontoons.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new landing craft, and for the purchase of 100 new amphibious tanks.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new assault boats, and for the purchase of 100 new command boats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new minesweepers, and for the purchase of 100 new submarine mines.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new torpedoes, and for the purchase of 100 new torpedoboats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new submarines, and for the purchase of 100 new destroyers.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new gunboats, and for the purchase of 100 new patrol boats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new auxiliary ships, and for the purchase of 100 new transport ships.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new hospital ships, and for the purchase of 100 new supply ships.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new tugboats, and for the purchase of 100 new lighters.

IN USE BY THE NAVY AS A TEMPORARY FORCE.

THE HOUSE OFFERS AN AMENDMENT, WHICH WAS AGREED TO, PROVIDING THAT HERETOFORE ALL FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIPS AND MONITORS SHALL BE NAMED AFTER STATES, TERRITORIES AND DISTRICTS, AND NOT AFTER CITIES, PLACES OR PERSONS.

The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16. It provides for the construction of 100 new battleships, and for the purchase of 100 new cruisers.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new submarines, and for the purchase of 100 new destroyers.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new torpedo boats, and for the purchase of 100 new minesweepers.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new gunboats, and for the purchase of 100 new patrol boats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new auxiliary ships, and for the purchase of 100 new transport ships.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new hospital ships, and for the purchase of 100 new supply ships.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new tugboats, and for the purchase of 100 new lighters.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new barges, and for the purchase of 100 new pontoons.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new landing craft, and for the purchase of 100 new amphibious tanks.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new assault boats, and for the purchase of 100 new command boats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new minesweepers, and for the purchase of 100 new submarine mines.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new torpedoes, and for the purchase of 100 new torpedoboats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new submarines, and for the purchase of 100 new destroyers.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new gunboats, and for the purchase of 100 new patrol boats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new auxiliary ships, and for the purchase of 100 new transport ships.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new hospital ships, and for the purchase of 100 new supply ships.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new tugboats, and for the purchase of 100 new lighters.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new barges, and for the purchase of 100 new pontoons.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new landing craft, and for the purchase of 100 new amphibious tanks.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new assault boats, and for the purchase of 100 new command boats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new minesweepers, and for the purchase of 100 new submarine mines.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new torpedoes, and for the purchase of 100 new torpedoboats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new submarines, and for the purchase of 100 new destroyers.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new gunboats, and for the purchase of 100 new patrol boats.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new auxiliary ships, and for the purchase of 100 new transport ships.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new hospital ships, and for the purchase of 100 new supply ships.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new tugboats, and for the purchase of 100 new lighters.

The bill also provides for the purchase of 100 new barges, and for the purchase of 100 new pontoons.

ST. LOUIS READY TO SAIL.

THE GUNBOAT VENUSUS IS READY FOR KEY WEST.

The American liner pier was as busy as a beehive all day yesterday and last night. The St. Louis on the lower side of the pier was surrounded with coal barges all day. The dummy engines tooted and puffed incessantly and buckets of coal went rattling and clanking up the side and were dumped into all the bunkers and into the merchandise hold. When the men knocked off for dinner, at 6 o'clock last night, the ship was well down to her water line, but so folks about the pier said, had still a third of her load of coal to take on.

Capt. Caesar F. Goodrich, her naval commander, was on board all day and was as busy most of the time as the grimey coal passer. In the afternoon, however, he found time to receive a number of visitors, most of whom were young women who came in groups of three or five and seemed to be more interested in one or the other of the officers on board than in the St. Louis herself.

One of Constructor Bowler's assistants went over the decks in the afternoon with a tape measure and seemed to pay especial attention to the places corresponding to those where guns are now being mounted on the St. Paul. The brass letters displaying the ship's name were removed from the bow.

The New York was transferred to the command of Capt. Charles C. Cotton at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Lieut. Kane of the Marine Corps had already come aboard with twenty-five of his men.

When Capt. Cotton and Lieut. Joseph F. Beale, his second in command, came aboard, the marines were drawn up on the saloon deck. Clement A. Griscum, Jr., of the American liner, moved the ship over in the fewest words possible. Capt. Cotton responded that he was glad to be put in command of so good a ship, and particularly glad that her old officers had volunteered to serve with her. The marines presented arms, and the Captain's pennant was run up to the masthead and broken out, and the New York at the American line became the Harvard of the United States Navy. The old name had been erased wherever it appeared on the outside of the ship earlier in the day.

The work of coaling the ship, which was going on just as vigorously as on the other side of the pier, was not interrupted during these ceremonies. Her American liner crew was necessary to make her ready for service as a warship. Her deck was stiffened for the placing and firing of the heaviest guns that it will be desirable to use on her. She was designed to carry eight six-inch rifles and lots of smaller and anti-aircraft guns. As to whether the training was to be done on the pier, or where, Capt. Passow said he had no idea. But a gang of workmen with tools and materials to prepare for mounting rapid-fire guns on her was sent from the navy yard to the pier on the tug Narkela yesterday. By midnight of mixed coal a goodly quantity of the deck house forward and planing mount on each side.

"When do you sail?" Capt. Cotton was asked. "I do not know," he said, smiling pleasantly. "When I shall sail, where the ship is to go when she does sail, or indeed, that I shall sail at all."

Mr. Kane said that he did not know anything about it either. But among the men on board and about the pier there was a very definite impression that both ships would sail when they had taken aboard all the coal they could carry. That would send the St. Louis out at 6 o'clock this morning and the Harvard at about noon. On the St. Louis's side of the pier this notice was posted all day long:

"St. Louis crew will muster 2 P. M. to-day."

Deputy Shipping Commissioner Cruise said that this meant that the St. Louis was to have another crew aboard at that time with the intention of sailing as soon as the tug Narkela arrived. The First Sergeant of the detachment of marines on the St. Louis told one of his men that 250 bluejackets were expected on board before the ship sailed this morning. The men aboard the St. Louis believe that they are going to Key West, and that the cargo of coal and provisions, and that the St. Louis will do transport duty there until she is relieved by the St. Paul; that she will then go to Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia to receive her guns and such protection in the way of changed coal bunkers and the like as she is to have during the rest of her term of service.

The diverting incidents of the day at the pier were those that concerned the crew. The first thing that the seamen and the coal passers of an ocean liner do when they are paid off in part is to assemble in the nearest saloon and get hilariously drunk. There have been no such parties on the St. Louis since she was launched. Any opportunity for that sort of thing since the American liners came in. The crews of both boats signed papers with the International Navigation Company to stay on the boats for one year from yesterday, with an increase of 50 per cent. in their wages. The Government has chartered steamship crews and other men have been hired in addition to the number ordinarily employed on the liners.

The men have been mustered twice a day for roll call, and no leaves of absence of any consequence have been granted. To the lower grades of the crew the discipline was very strict. Nearly the whole crew of the New York succeeded in getting ashore before the ship's marine guard came on board. These men nabbed back fighting drunk all through the afternoon. They came back voluntarily, but protesting that they had not been permitted to stay ashore until all their money was spent. They immediately began to try to get ashore again. Marines were posted along the pier with orders to arrest any man who could not explain satisfactorily why he was leaving ship.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

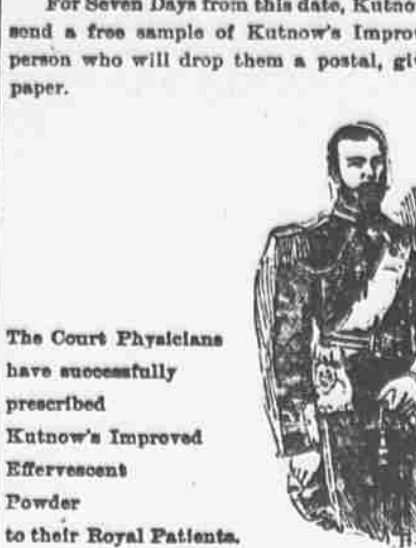
At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

At about 7 o'clock one mariner was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt. He was sent to the navy yard to get a new shirt.

A Free Trial.

For Seven Days from this date, Kutnow Bros., 13 Astor Place, New York City, will send a free sample of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder, postpaid, to every person who will drop them a postal, giving name and address and mentioning this paper.



Duke of York and the Czar.

The Court Physicians have successfully prescribed Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder to their Royal Patients.

Almost every prominent person in Europe has used Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder with success.

A pleasant tasting and effective remedy for indigestion, disordered liver, biliousness, diabetes, constipation, hemorrhoids, stomach troubles, rheumatism, gout, eczema, &c.

CONSTIPATION CAN BE CURED.

The functions of the muscular tube, about forty-two feet long, called the intestines or "Bowels," are to make wormlike movements, caused by the stimulating power of the bile and other fluids, in order to remove from the body the waste substances resulting from the process of digestion. Nature intends this to be done every day, in order that these waste substances may do no harm.

When, however, the bowels are not emptied every day, the refuse stays there and acts as a slow poison. Some of it is carried by the blood to the brain and nerves causing nervousness, sleeplessness, fatigue and irritability. Some of it is carried to the skin turning it to a sallow shade, or causing it to break out in itching pimples and scaly eruptions.

Constipation is a sign that one or more of the digestive and excretory organs (stomach, liver, kidneys and bladder) is diseased. If these important organs are in good order the bowels will take care of themselves.

Physicians everywhere recognize that the cure for constipation and its attendant evils is the European mineral spring treatment. The combined action of the water and the salts dissolved therein stimulates the liver, stomach, kidneys and

bladder to do their duty, and thus restores the wormlike actions of the bowels.

To the individual who is compelled to attend to his health after business hours these facts are simply tantalizing. Luckily, the discovery of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder brings the European mineral spring treatment to your door, as it contains the concentrated salts of the best European springs in a palatable form.

The addition of a tablespoonful of Kutnow's Powder to a glass of water makes a refreshing, effervescent draught, equal to several glasses of the ordinary foreign mineral water.